

I
Stanley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1968

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1968

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Tantobie,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to present on behalf of Dr. Rosetta Hill, who resigned from her position as Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1968, the Annual Report for the Year 1968.

The health record for the district was good and, although there was an increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases, this was due to an outbreak of measles and the notification, for the first time, of infectious hepatitis. With the advent of measles vaccination, carried out for the first time in schools throughout the area, it is anticipated that in future there will be a reduction in the number of cases of this disease. It is pleasing to note that for the first time since whooping cough became a notifiable disease there were no cases of this disease notified to this Department.

The vital statistics for the district show an increase in the deathrate and perinatal and infantile mortality rates with a decrease in the birthrate.

The present downward trend in population, first commenced in 1949, continues with the closure of the local collieries and the migration of families to other areas.

The investigation into perinatal deaths in the Stanley and Consett districts continued and the close liaison established between this Department, the General Practitioners, Midwives and Hospital Staff is a valuable means of ascertaining the avoidable factors contributing to still-births and infant deaths.

I am sure that Dr. Hill would have liked to thank her colleagues in general practice and in hospital for their co-operation, the Council for their support and interest in all matters relating to public health, and the members of the staff for the loyal co-operation she has had during her period of office with the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

P. F. A. PEREIRA,

Medical officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer for Stanley and Consett Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts:

ROSETTA Hill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (*Resigned 31.12.68*).

Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector:

J. W. RICHARDS, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. JOHNSON, Cert.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

District Public Health Inspectors:

T. W. DAVISON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector, Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

G. M. CHRISTIE, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I.Dip. (*Resigned 25.8.68*).

A. J. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I.Dip., Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

J. THURLAWAY

D. SMITH (*Commenced 25.11.68*).

Clerical Staff:

T. WATSON, G. W. MOORE, J. BAINBRIDGE.

Rodent Operator:

C. BOYD.

Mr. J. Thurlaway, Pupil Public Health Inspector passed the Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspectors' Diploma held 17th to 21st June, 1968.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	12,658
Population (Estimated)	44,380
(i) Estimated number of children:	
Under 5 years	3,400
5-15 years	6,600
(ii) Approximate number of Aged People (over 65 years)	5,760
Marriages in the Area during 1968 (Estimated)	380
Number of Inhabited Houses	14,896
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	135
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	550
(iii) Number of Council Houses (including (ii))	5,571
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	165
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	283
Rateable Value	
(i) At 1st April, 1968	£954,752
(ii) Net Product of Penny Rate (1.4.68)	£3,700

As particulars of employed, unemployed and disabled persons for the Stanley Urban District are not now available, the following figures cover the Stanley and Lanchester areas as at 31.12.68.

Approximate Number of Employed Persons

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	189	17	206
(ii) Mining and Quarrying	4,104	46	4,150
(iii) Food, Drink, Tobacco	158	76	234
(iv) Clothing and Footwear	48	411	459
(v) Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	116	3	119
(vi) Engineering and Electrical Goods, Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,596	719	2,315
(vii) Construction	1,216	29	1,245
(viii) Gas, Electricity and Water	55	2	57
(ix) Transport and Communication	683	132	815
(x) Distributive Trades	707	960	1,667
(xi) Insurance, Banking and Finance	81	36	117
(xii) Professional and Scientific Services	382	849	1,231
(xiii) Public Administration	355	78	433
(xiv) Miscellaneous	1,044	1,158	2,202
Totals	10,734	4,516	15,250

Unemployed and Disabled

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Employable Persons out of work at the end of 1968	1,087	101	1,188
(ii) Persons registered as disabled	640	48	688
(iii) Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register at April, 1968	9	—	9
(iv) Disabled persons retrained	—	—	—
(v) Number of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1968	28	4	32
(vi) Number of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1968	—	—	—
(vii) Tuberculosis persons retrained during 1968	—	—	—
(viii) Number of Registered Blind Persons	45	70	115
(ix) Number of Partially Sighted Persons	15	14	29
(x) Number of Blind Persons in receipt of Supplementary Pension or Allowance	21	35	56
(xi) Number of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	82	50	132
(xii) Number of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	17	14	31
(xiii) Number of Registered Hard of Hearing	2	3	5

NOTE: Items (viii) to (xiii) are for Stanley Area.

The number of persons unemployed (1,118) expressed as a percentage of the insured population (32,397) of the combined Stanley, Lanchester *and* Consett areas is 6.2%, the average for the year being approximately 5.8%.

The number of men registered as unemployed has shown an increase mainly because of redundancies in the coalmining industry.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

(See Appendix A)

									Stanley	England and Wales*	Durham County
LIVE BIRTHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.8	16.9	16.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	..							..	5.5	—	5.7
STILLBIRTHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14	15
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY:											
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	—	—
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	20
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..							..	24.1	—	18.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births									27.8	—	39.8
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	—	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.2	12.4	13.1
Infant deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	—	—
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	10.5	11.1
Perinatal deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	—	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	..							..	31	25	26
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):											
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	0.24	0.52
DEATHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	—	—
DEATHS:											
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	11.9	11.5
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.04	0.04
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.03	0.03
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:											
Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	0.01	0.01

* Provisional figures.

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, i.e. rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population, were 15.1 and 14.8 respectively. (Comparability factors 1.02 and 1.18 respectively).

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births							Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	281	623
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	36
Totals							365	294	659
(b) Still Births									
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals							7	5	12

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
No. of Stillbirths per 1,000 population ..	0.19	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.29	0.27
No. of Live and Still Births per 1,000 population ..	15.92	16.44	15.91	16.46	15.42	15.87	16.77	16.32	15.37	15.12
No. of Stillbirths per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..	11.86	28.12	16.22	20.92	29.37	22.10	21.11	15.27	18.92	17.88

DEATHS

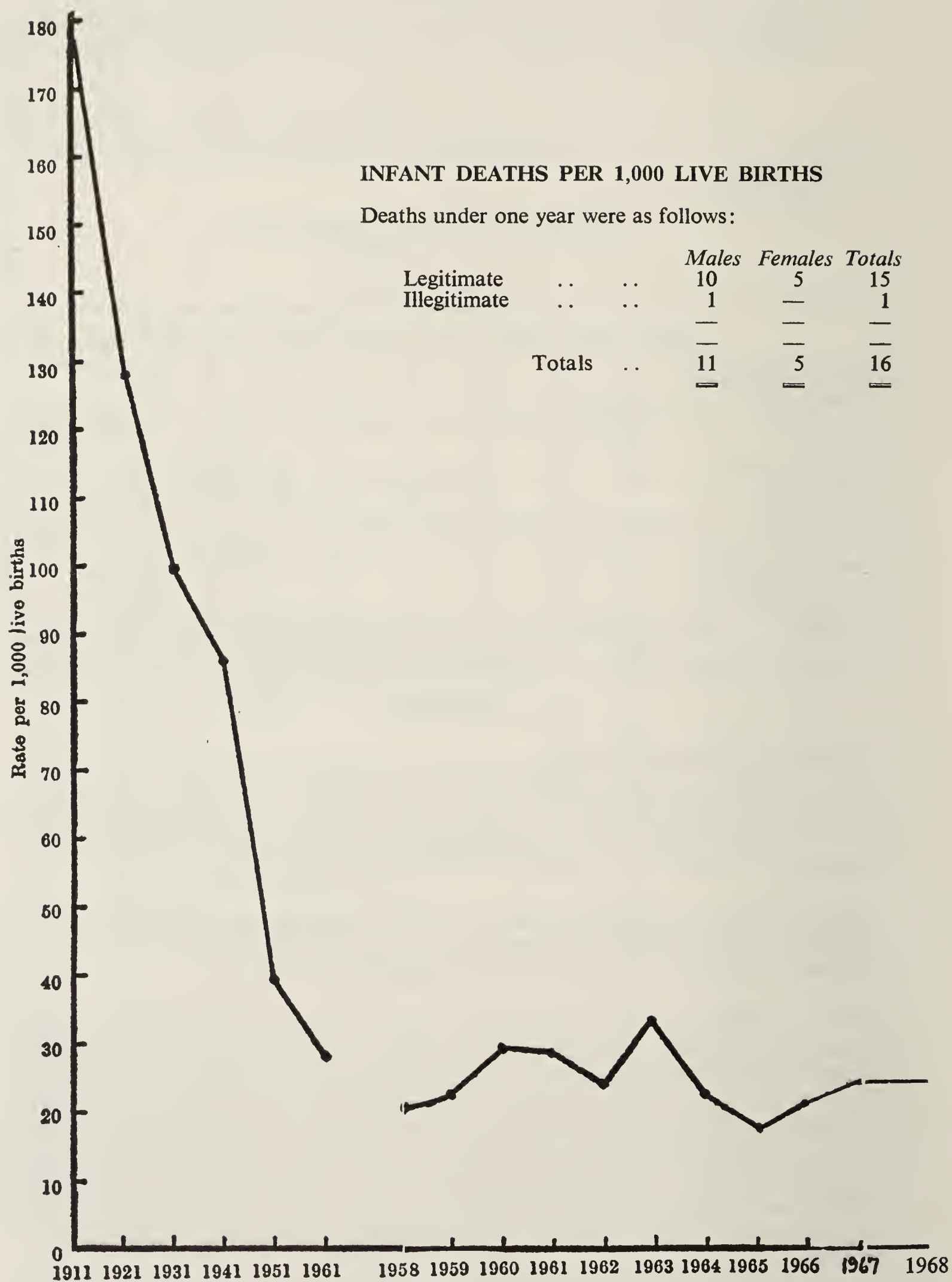
(a) Infant and Maternal Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 16 (24 per 1,000 live births); 9 of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 16 infant deaths (23.7 per 1,000 live births). The rate for Durham County was 20 and England and Wales 18.

The number of stillbirths which occurred during the year was 12, giving a stillbirth rate of 18 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This compares with the rate of 15 for Durham County and 14 for England and Wales.

The investigation of all perinatal deaths in Stanley and Consett Urban districts was continued for the twelfth successive year. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post mortem is carried out in every case. The scope of the survey has widened considerably and consideration is given to the presence of an avoidable factor associated with the cause of death. Quarterly meetings are held with the Consultants at the Richard Murray Hospital, and each year a report is presented to a meeting of hospital medical staff, general practitioners and local health authority medical staff. Co-operation from the hospital medical and nursing staff, midwives and general practitioners is excellent.

There were 21 perinatal deaths during the year. The perinatal mortality rate is 31 compared with 26 for Durham County and 25 for England and Wales.



INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Deaths under one year were as follows:

			Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	..	..	10	5	15
Illegitimate	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			—	—	—
	Totals	..	11	5	16
			—	—	—

(b) Deaths (General)

[illegible]

Analysis of Infant Deaths

Cause	Age at Death		
	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	1-12 months
Pneumonia	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations ..	1	1	—
Prematurity	2	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	—	3
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	4	—	—
Totals ..	9	1	6

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia in that order of prevalence. Of the total of 538 resident deaths 285 died outside the urban district, mainly in neighbouring hospitals.

Coronary Disease

There was an increase in the number of deaths from coronary diseases, there being 139 as compared with 124 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

Age Group	Males	Females	Totals
15-24 years	—	—	—
25-34 „	1	—	1
35-44 „	4	—	4
45-54 „	13	1	14
55-64 „	27	11	38
65-74 „	24	20	44
75 years and over	13	25	38
Totals ..	82	57	139

Coronary disease continues to be responsible for an alarming number of deaths of men and women in the prime of life. Stress and strain of modern life seems to be an important factor in its causation although undoubtedly there are many other contributing factors.

Lung Cancer

There were 15 deaths from cancer of the lung as compared with 28 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
35-44 years	—	—	—
45-54 „	2	—	2
55-64 „	7	2	9
65-74 „	3	—	3
75 years and over	1	—	1
Totals ..	13	2	15

The death rate for lung cancer for this area was 0.34 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.59 for England and Wales and 0.53 for Durham County.

It is pleasing to note that there was a reduction in the number of deaths from this disease in this district during the year.

Although the association of cigarette smoking with lung cancer is generally accepted it would appear that no change has taken place in the smoking habits of the general public.

Bronchitis

There were 40 deaths from bronchitis during the year as compared with 29 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups were as follows:

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
35-44 years	..	..	..	—	1	1
45-54	..	..	..	—	—	—
55-64	..	..	..	—	5	5
65-74	..	..	..	18	4	22
75 years and over	..	..	..	9	3	12
				—	—	—
			Totals	27	13	40
				==	==	==

Air pollution, whether it be from the atmosphere or from tobacco smoke, seems to be a most important factor in causing and aggravating this disease which continues to be one of our greatest problems.

Accidents

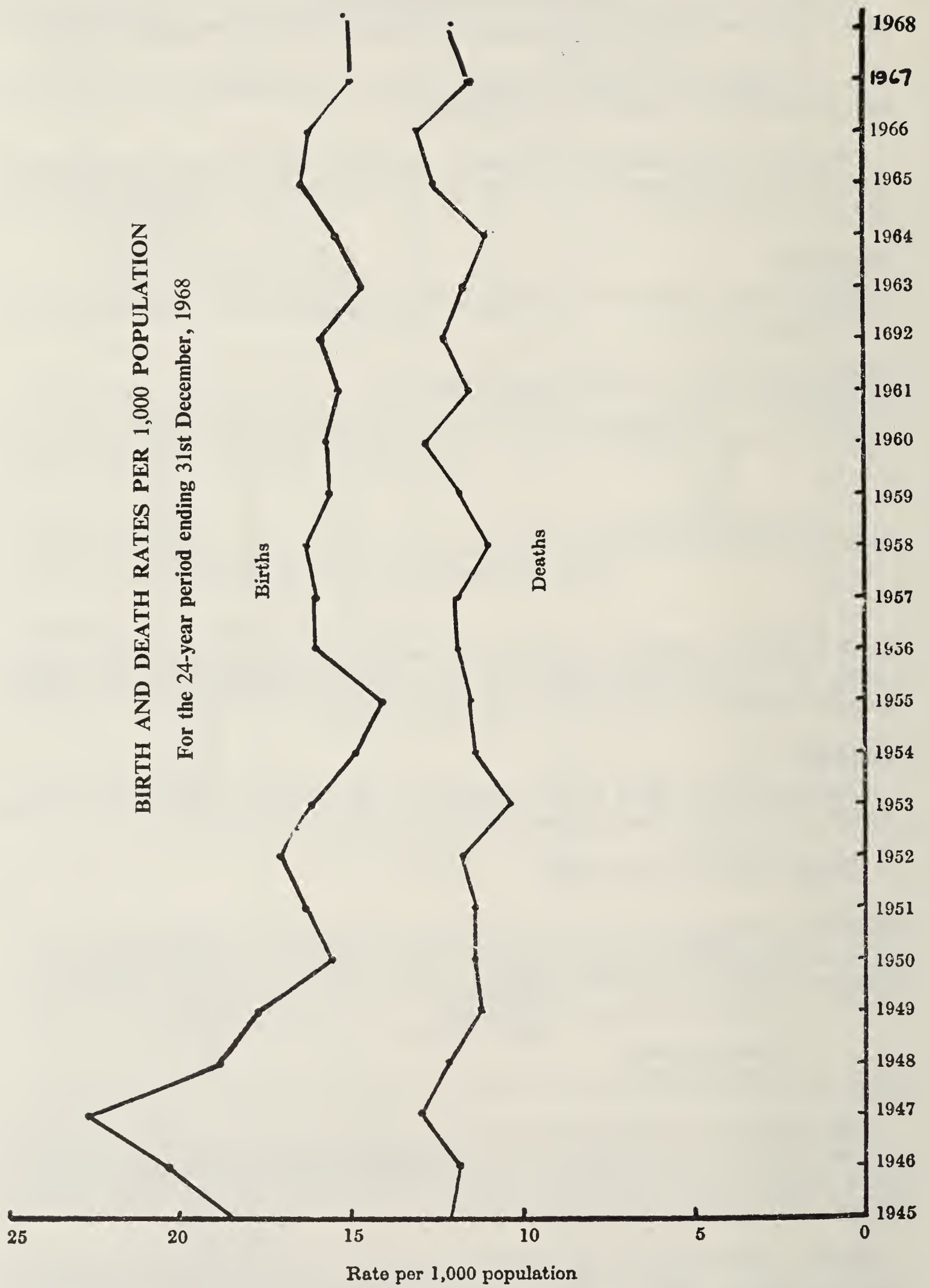
During the year there was an increase in the number of accidents causing death, there being 11 as compared with 9 in 1967.

Details of fatal accidents are:

<i>Cause</i>				<i>No.</i>	<i>Ages (years)</i>
Accidents in the home: Falls	..	..	..	4	83, 82, 77 and 63.
			Burns, etc.	1	58.
Accidents on the road: Pedestrians	..	..	..	2	35, 29.
			Motor Vehicles	2	84, 36.
Accidents in Mine	..	..	..	1	47.
Other Accidents	..	..	..	1	32.

The number of accidents in the home in this area increased from 2 in 1967 to 5 in 1968. Provisional figures for home accident deaths in England and Wales show a reduction of 355 deaths as compared with 1967, the comparative figures being: 1968—6,321; and 1967—6,676.

The loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to great concern particularly as many of these accidents could be prevented by taking adequate care and precautions.



II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water

The Durham County Water Board provide the public supply from the reservoirs at Smiddy Shaw, Waskerley Park and Hisehope; filtration and chlorination being carried out at Honey Hill, Waskerley.

The bacteriological quality of the water supplied has been excellently maintained. Chlorine residual was found in all samples of mains supply examined by this Department. Ten samples of water were taken from land springs and forwarded for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Two of the samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

Three samples of water were taken from the Council's swimming baths and forwarded to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The samples were found to be satisfactory. In addition, 3 samples were taken and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and were also found to be satisfactory.

New mains were laid to private development at Bryan's Leap, Burnopfield, Pea Farm Estate, Hill Top Estate and Council development at Lintz, Burnopfield, West of Tyne Road, Station Road and Louisa Colliery, Stanley.

The new 27 in. diameter Northern Trunk main which has been completed between Honey Hill Treatment Works and Loud Reservoir, has improved supplies generally in the Stanley District.

Drainage and Sewage

During the year sewage from the district continued to be treated at the various works at East Tanfield, Hustledown, Dipton and Rowlands Gill. The new works at Dipton are nearing completion and should be brought into operation in the near future. With regard to sewerage, no major works have been undertaken other than those required for new housing schemes.

Sanitary Conveniences

The following are the types of conveniences in the area:

Water-closets	..	..	16,424
Privies	..	..	24

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A once-weekly collection of household refuse was put into operation following the re-organisation of rounds. Older Council houses where ashpits were used were supplied with dustbins, some 656 houses being involved. Notices requiring the provision of dustbins in place of ashpits were served on the owners of a further 1,527 houses and by the end of the year the bins had been provided at most of these houses.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Two premises were licensed for the keeping of pet animals—one at Stanley and the other at Annfield Plain. Routine inspections were carried out at these premises during the year and no action was required by this Department.

The Council makes it a condition of issue of a licence that the proprietors of pet shops should also issue leaflets dealing with the feeding, care and management of each animal sold.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Only one complaint was received during the year concerning chimes operated by a driver of an ice cream van.

Owners and drivers of vehicles, where possible, have been advised of the provisions of the Act and warned that repeated contraventions may result in legal action.

Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was continued during the year as part of the National Survey. Four sites are in operation and daily readings are taken (see Appendix F)

During the year under review a further two Smoke Control Orders, covering the Council's new housing developments at Shield Row and the Louisa Pit were forwarded to the Minister for confirmation

Enquiries are still being received regarding grants for the installation of closed room-heaters, central heating and gas fires. No such grant is available unless the house is included in a Smoke Control Area and no grant, as yet, is available to assist in the installation of central heating.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

Meetings of the County Workable Areas Committee and the Durham No. 2 Area Committee continued to be held during the year. Problems arising from routine control work were discussed and talks on specialised subjects were given. Ministry and Divisional Officers attended to offer technical advice where necessary.

As required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the maintenance treatment of sewers and sewage disposal works was carried out at two six-monthly intervals—the first treatment between 18th March and 5th April and the second between the 7th and 25th October.

The number of premises found to be infested with rats or mice and treated during the year was 394 as compared with 331 in 1967. Thirty-one food shops and food preparation rooms and 7 schools were dealt with together with 244 dwelling houses.

In addition to the above, the following treatments for pests were carried out during the year:

				<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Bugs .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Cockroaches .. .. .	..	..	..	2	6	2	10
Woodworm .. .. .	..	..	..	10	—	—	10
Red Mite .. .. .	..	..	..	24	—	—	24
Spider Beetle .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Wasps .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Spraying .. .. .	..	..	..	7	2	1	10
Silver Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	3	—	—	3
				—	—	—	—
			Totals ..	48	8	3	59
				==	==	==	==

The free issue of cockroach powder to occupiers of infested dwellings was continued.

All treatments were carried out free of charge.

(b) HOUSING, FACTORIES, OFFICES, ETC.

(i) General

The number of applications for Council houses received during January and February was 1,252 a decrease of 56 as compared with 1,308 in the previous year.

					1967	1968
Families without Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	177	148
Overcrowding (Family Units) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	109	99
Medical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	6
Aged Persons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	308	304
Slum Clearance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	77	89
Unclassified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	632	606
					—	—
			Totals ..	..	1,308	1,252
					==	==

The following 171 Council houses were completed during the year as compared with 197 in the previous year.

Semi-detached Aged Persons' Bungalows	2	Bedrooms	..	..	32
Terraced " " "	2	"	..	..	7
Semi-detached Houses	..	..	..	..	28
Terraced Houses	..	..	..	..	10
Semi-detached Houses	..	..	..	..	52
Terraced Houses	..	..	..	..	22
Single Person Flats	..	..	..	..	20
Total					171

The following Council houses were let during the year.

New houses (including 43 Aged Persons' Bungalows)	..	..	191
Casual lettings (including 51 Aged Persons' Bungalows)	..	..	220
Total			411

The following 63 privately owned houses were completed during the year as compared with 26 in the previous year.

Detached Bungalows	..	..	..	2	Bedrooms	..	..	2
" " "	..	..	..	3	"	..	..	6
" Houses	..	..	..	3	"	..	..	8
Semi-detached Houses	..	..	..	3	"	..	..	35
Terraced Houses	..	..	..	3	"	..	..	12
Total								63

(ii) Improvement Grants

The improvement of houses throughout the area continued and 158 preliminary applications for grants were received.

(a) Discretionary Grants

The following particulars cover the year 1968 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1968:

	Year 1968	Since Inception
Number of preliminary applications	.. .. 22	1,272
Number of preliminary applications recommended	.. 29	1,207
Number of grants approved	.. .. 21	962
Number of houses improved and grants paid	.. 30	882
Total amount of grants paid	.. .. £7,542	£161,750

The Council's contribution is 25% of these sums.

(b) Standard Grants

During the year 136 applications for a standard grant were received as compared with 189 in 1967.

The following particulars cover the year 1968 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1968:

	<i>Year</i> 1968	<i>Since</i> <i>Inception</i>
Number of preliminary applications	136	941
Number of formal applications	133	716
Number of grants approved	116	694
Number of houses improved and grants paid ..	112	571
Amounts of grants paid	£12,109	£58,205

The Council’s contribution is 25% of these sums.

(iii) Medical Priority

The practice of allocating a number of houses to medical cases was continued during the year and 94 applicants for Council houses requested medical priority. Only 7 householders (1 tuberculous case and 6 physically handicapped) and 2 families-without-homes (2 tuberculous cases) were considered to justify special consideration.

Five families were rehoused (2 tuberculous cases and 3 physically handicapped).

Forty-eight families occupying Council houses requested medical priority for transfers to more suitable accommodation and 13 applications were granted.

(iv) Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

During the year 88 families from slum clearance properties were rehoused in Council houses, 10 of whom were rehoused in aged persons’ bungalows.

(a) Clearance Areas

During the year the rehousing of tenants from the Towneley Street Clearance area was completed and the houses demolished.

(b) Individual Orders

One-hundred-and-one demolition orders were made on properties throughout the district and 73 houses under orders were demolished. Seventy-two houses remained occupied at the end of the year.

(c) Council Houses

During the year the rehousing of tenants and demolition of temporary pre-fabricated bungalows on the Sycamore Gardens Estate at Burnopfield was completed.

The rehousing of tenants from unfit houses purchased by the Council continued and by the end of the year all the families in these houses had been rehoused. These tenants were rehoused from the slum clearance allocation.

(d) *Slum Clearance*

Progress with the demolition of substandard property continued during the year. The following table shows the numbers of houses demolished since 1947 together with the number of houses built during that period.

Year	Houses Demolished		Informal Action	Total	Houses Built		
	Clearance Orders	Demolition Orders			Council	Private	Total
1947	—	37	4	41	221	—	221
1948	—	6	19	25	192	—	192
1949	51	3	25	79	163	—	163
1950	—	7	10	17	147	4	151
1951	—	—	6	6	115	3	118
1952	—	1	5	6	237	5	242
1953	—	18	31	49	183	—	183
1954	—	12	—	12	230	9	239
1955	—	7	28	35	118	13	131
1956	—	14	72	86	206	18	224
1957	—	14	20	34	160	20	180
1958	34	48	25	107	97	27	124
1959	2	35	123	160	133	24	157
1960	11	66	70	147	88	70	158
1961	6	53	19	78	144	66	210
1962	—	91	84	175	58	50	108
1963	—	21	4	25	122	40	162
1964	—	132	—	132	76	45	121
1965	—	79	—	79	160	46	206
1966	61	39	76*	176	86	22	108
1967	—	41	30*	71	197	23	220
1968	21	73	86*	180	171	63	234
Totals	186	797	737	1,720	3,304	548	3,852

* Includes 138 Pre-fabs.

At the end of the year 105 houses under demolition orders and 3 Council properties still remained to be demolished.

(v) *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year*

(1) Number of inspections and revisits	2,492
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	64
<i>Remedy of Defects, Demolition or Closing of Properties without Service of Formal Notices;</i>	
(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority	39
(2) Number of individual houses demolished	—
(3) Number of individual houses closed	—
(4) Number of Local Authority houses demolished (includes 40 Pre-fabs.)	86
<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year;</i>	
(1) Proceedings under the appropriate sections of the 1957 Housing Act:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i) By Owners	5
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) By Owners	3
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(3) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	101
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	73
(c) Number of houses made fit as the result of undertakings	—
(d) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(e) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were given and accepted	—
(f) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to carry out improvements were given and accepted	—
(g) Number of Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders substituted	—
(4) Proceedings under the appropriate Sections of the 1957 Housing Act:	
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(5) Proceedings under Section 44, Housing Act, 1957:	
Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished	21

(vi) Overcrowding

The number of applications on the 1968 Housing List is 99 as compared with 109 in the previous year. These are confined specifically to the one-family unit and the selection of tenants is based on the points system of two persons to one room and allowing for separation of children according to age and sex.

The following table shows the number of persons and families together with the number of bedrooms:

Number of Persons in House	Number of Persons	Number of Families	Number of Bedrooms			
			1	2	3	4
3	147	49	49	—	—	—
4	68	14	14	3	—	—
5	110	22	2	20	—	—
6	36	6	—	6	—	—
7	14	2	—	—	2	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	27	3	—	—	—	3
Totals ..	402	99	65	29	2	3

During the year 45 families on the Overcrowding List were rehoused in Council houses.

(vii) Rent Act, 1957—Dis-repair Certificates

There were no applications for Dis-repair Certificates received during the year.

(viii) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All public health inspectors on the staff of the Department are authorised officers under the Act.

During the year 341 visits were made to registered premises and 3 new businesses were registered under the Act. Eleven notices were served requesting compliance with various provisions of the Act and 25 were complied with during the year.

Seventeen notifications of minor accidents were received.

For analysis of registrations, contraventions and accidents, see Appendix G.

(ix) Factories

During the year 185 inspections were carried out in the factories in the Area (see Appendix C).

The following is a list of factories in the Area.

Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Bakers	..	..	..	..	8
Butchers	..	..	..	..	5
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	1
Clothing Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	7
Dressmakers and Milliners	..	..	..	..	4
Ink Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Mineral Wool Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Builders and Contractors, Joiners, etc.			..	..	30
Vehicle Body Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Painters	..	..	..	..	3
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	..	1
Radio Repairers	..	..	..	..	7
Brick and Tile Manufacturers		..	..	..	1
Electronical Engineering	..	..	..	..	3
Electronic Equipment Repairers		..	..	..	1
Marine Dealers	..	..	..	..	5
Motor Repairers	..	..	..	..	43
Ball Bearing Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Building Sites	..	..	..	..	17
Battery Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Light Engineering and Steel Manufacturing	..	..			1
Coal Recovery	..	..	..	..	1
Dry Cleaners	..	..	..	..	1
Total					149

(x) Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

(c) GENERAL INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Analysis of inspections and notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts:

	Inspec- tions and Re-visits	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	Defects Remedied after Notice
Housing: Repairs	453	57	6	39
Slum Clearance	1,138	—	—	—
Improvement Grants	577	—	—	—
Public Health: Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	24	9	2	14
Drainage	285	21	2	22
Keeping of Animals	15	—	—	—
Verminous Conditions	43	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse	12	3	—	2
Water Supply	15	3	—	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	18	—	—	—
Food Hygiene	574	17	—	19
Meat and Foods	185	—	—	—
Milkshops	9	1	—	2
Slaughterhouses	46	—	—	—
Sampling	106	—	—	—
Factories	185	5	—	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	341	11	—	25
Pets' Act	8	—	—	—
Shops Act	29	—	—	—
Clean Air	975	1	—	1
Pest Control	453	1	—	1
Infectious Diseases	962	—	—	—
Aged Persons' Welfare	19	—	—	—
Problem Families	111	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	411	—	—	—
Rent Act	5	—	—	—
Noice Abatement	1	1	—	1
Totals	6,999	130	10	133

(d) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) General

During the year 574 inspections were made of the various types of food establishments and 17 informal notices were served on the owners to carry out certain repairs. Nineteen informal notices were complied with during the year.

The general standard of food shops, so far as the premises and equipment are concerned, continued to improve and the trend towards self-service, wrapped food and the increasing use of cold-storage facilities continued.

The Department continues to supervise and advise on the handling of open and perishable food and other aspects of food hygiene.

Six cases of foreign matter in food were reported to this Department but after investigation it was not found necessary to take formal action. One sample of grapefruit segments was forwarded to the Public Analyst but nothing abnormal was discovered.

Wholesalers and retailers in the food trade have continued to be very co-operative.

(ii) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

There were 106 registered distributors of milk at the 31st December, 1968.

During the year 3 samples of raw milk and 4 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were found to be satisfactory.

In August a sample of untreated, farm bottled milk taken by another local authority from premises of a producer within the Urban District was found to contain Brucella organisms. Arrangements were immediately made to cease the sale of raw milk and all milk was forwarded to the Milk Marketing Board Dairy at Langley Bridge for pasteurisation. Blood samples were taken from 52 cows at the farm and, following laboratory tests, five cows were found to be positive and were removed from the premises.

Further samples of milk were found to be free from infection and restriction on the bottling and sale of milk were removed.

Following a report that a young man, working on a farm within the Urban District, was suffering from brucellosis, samples of milk were taken from the farm and forwarded for bacteriological examination but proved to be negative to brucellosis. All the milk from this farm was pasteurised and therefore there was no public health hazard.

(iii) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Routine inspections were carried out at premises used for the manufacture, sale and storage of food.

The following premises were registered under the Act.

Ice Cream Manufacturer	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ice Cream Storage	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Ice Cream Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Preparation or manufacture of Sausage, Potted or Pressed Foods							36
Preparation of Preserved Food—Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

The following is a list of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade and including information regarding Regulations 16 and 19.

Categories	Number of Premises	Premises fitted to Comply with Section 16	Premises to which Section 19 Applies	Premises fitted to Comply with Section 19
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	27	27	27	27
Shops: General Dealers ..	64	62	62	62
Grocers	64	64	63	63
Fruiterers	12	12	12	12
Confectioners (Cakes)	13	13	12	12
Confectioners (Sweets)	19	17	13	13
Butchers	25	25	25	25
Wet Fish	3	3	3	3
Fish Friers	29	29	29	29
Wines and Spirits ..	2	2	1	1
Licensed Premises and Clubs ..	82	82	82	82
School Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Mineral Water Distributors ..	1	1	1	1
Tea Merchants	1	1	1	1

(iv) Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

All premises used for the manufacture and storage of ice-cream were frequently inspected during the year and a good standard of hygiene was maintained

Samples of ice-cream were taken from producers and dealers and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The results were as follows :

				<i>Number of Samples</i>
Grade I	..	..	..	23
Grade II	..	..	..	5
Grade III	..	..	..	2
Grade IV	..	..	..	2
Total				<u>32</u>

(v) Meat and Other Foods

There was only one slaughterhouse operating in the area and 310 cattle were inspected without charge.

Details of carcasses and their organs which were condemned are given in Appendix D.

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat at slaughterhouses	..	..	..	12	75	
Meat at retail shops	..	..	..	2	40	
Cooked meat and meat products	..	..		1	79	
Canned meats	..	..	..	5	16	
Other canned foods	..	..	..	14	104	
Total				<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>90</u>

(vi) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the district.

(vii) Poultry Processing

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

(e) PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was an increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases confirmed during the year, there being 1,068 as compared with 414 in 1967, due to a large increase in the number of cases of measles.

For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix B.

Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

This public health service is free within the National Health Service and is designed to assist all concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection.

Specimens may be submitted by doctors, veterinarians, dentists, persons acting on behalf of medical officers of health such as public health inspectors and health visitors, or by representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons.

Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings: (a) medical specimens, and (b) sanitary specimens from local or food authorities or, by arrangement, from commercial undertakings.

The following vaccines and antisera are issued to individual doctors by the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle.

Gamma Globulin;
Antivaccinial Gamma Globulin;
Rabies vaccine and antiserum;
Typhus vaccine.

Note:

Therapeutic sera or antitoxins are not issued but may be obtained from certain hospitals.

Diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles, and smallpox vaccines may be obtained through the local health authority—Durham County Council.

TAB and other vaccines may be obtained from retail pharmaceutical chemists

Yellow fever vaccination is done only at centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the local centre being at the Central School Clinic, 12-18 City Road. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1—Telephone Newcastle 25609.

The following shows the number of specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from this area for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>				<i>Specimens Submitted</i>
1959	..	..	..	994
1960	..	..	..	1,162
1961	..	..	..	997
1962	..	..	..	987
1963	..	..	..	1,046
1964	..	..	..	1,924
1965	..	..	..	1,165
1966	..	..	..	694
1967	..	..	..	1,091
1968	..	..	..	1,223

Results of Examination of Specimens, 1968

Type of Specimen	Examination	Number of Specimens	Number Positive	Number Unsatisfactory
Faeces	Pathogenic Organisms:			
	(a) Dysentery ..	881	224	—
Throat Swabs	(b) Food Poisoning ..	28	7	—
	Pathogenic Organisms:			
Sputum (Chest Clinic) ..	Haem. Strep. ..	Nil	Nil	—
	Tuberculosis	245	12*	—
Ice Cream	Bacteriological	28	—	4
Water .. .. .	.. .. .	13	—	2
	Chemical	3	—	—
Milk: Raw	Methylene Blue	3	—	Nil
	Brucellosis	5	Nil	—
Pasteurised	Methylene Blue } ..	4	—	Nil
	Phosphatase } ..			
Meat and Other Foods ..	Pathogenic Organisms:			
	Food Poisoning	7	Nil	—
Milk Bottles	Bacteriological	9	—	1

* Taken from 8 cases.

Communicable Diseases in Hospitals

During the year all cases of infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Highfield Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

Notifiable Diseases

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968 came into operation on 1st October, 1968. The infectious diseases now to be notified to the medical officer of health are:

Acute encephalitis	Leprosy	Scarlet fever
Acute meningitis	Leptospirosis	Smallpox
Acute poliomyelitis	Malaria	Tetanus
Anthrax	Measles	Tuberculosis
Cholera	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Typhoid
Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever	Typhus
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Plague	Whooping cough
Infective jaundice	Relapsing fever	Yellow fever

Notification of the following diseases is no longer required:

Acute primary pneumonia	Acute rheumatism	Membranous croup
Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal pyrexia

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year 1968

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the area during the year:

Disease	Total Number of Cases Notified	Total Number of Cases Confirmed	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	16	16	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Measles	802	802	7*	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1*	—
Dysentery	135	128	5*	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	11	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	3*	—
Infective Jaundice	116	116	—	—
Totals ..	1,083	1,068	16*	—

* 11 cases notified outside the area.

Measles. Of the 802 notified cases of this disease 503 were under the age of 5 years. Seven cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

The Minister of Health asked local health authorities to make arrangements for the introduction of measles vaccination in their areas from the beginning of May 1968. It was the Minister’s intention that vaccination should be offered to all children who had not already had measles and were between the ages of 1 year and 15 years, but in the first 3 months vaccination was to be offered to children attending day nurseries and nursery schools, between their first and seventh birthdays.

During the Summer term a scheme for measles vaccination was carried out in the infant schools, but unfortunately the measles epidemic prevalent in the district reduced the numbers of children who were eligible for vaccination. In the Autumn term measles vaccination was carried out in the junior schools, but as was to be expected, the number of susceptible children in this age group was small.

Details of the number involved in each school is shown in the following table.

MEASLES VACCINATION SCHOOL SCHEME 1968

Infant Schools	Number of children in 4-7 Age Group	Number eligible for Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Absent	Not Vaccinated for Medical Reasons
West Stanley, High Street ..	130	24	20	4	—
Stanley R.C.	63	5	3	2	—
Tanfield Lea	103	13	11	—	2
Stanley Nursery	36	15	15	—	—
Beamish	20	10	7	1	2
East Stanley	48	4	3	—	1
South Stanley	133	29	15	12	2
South Moor R.C.	50	16	14	1	1
Annfield Plain	72	7	2	4	1
South Moor, Greenland ..	91	7	7	—	—
Craghead	33	8	5	2	1
Flint Hill	26	7	6	—	1
Catchgate	84	33	16	13	4
Dipton R.C.	58	4	3	1	—
Dipton Collierley	54	12	—	12	—
Burnopfield	24	—	—	—	—
Leazes	43	1	—	—	—
Pickering Nook	14	2	2	—	—
Totals	1,082	197	129	52	15
Junior Schools	Number of children in 7-11 Age Group	Number eligible for Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Absent	Not Vaccinated for Medical Reasons
Stanley, Front Street ..	291	20	19	1	—
South Stanley	261	19	12	3	4
South Moor, Greenland ..	271	12	8	4	—
Catchgate	226	17	14	—	3
Annfield Plain	156	11	10	—	1
Totals	1,205	79	63	8	8
Grand Totals	2,287	276	192	60	23

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations given to children under 16 years of age during the year.

Year of Birth	Primary
1967	115
1966	53
1965	44
1961-1964	209
Total	<u>421</u>

Whooping Cough. For the first time since whooping cough became a notifiable disease (1939) there were no cases of this disease notified to this Department. This is no doubt due to the greater number of infants being immunised. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that whooping cough can still be a killing disease in infancy and every effort should be made to protect infants from infection by:

- (a) commencing immunisation early at 4 months, and
- (b) ensuring that all other children in the family are fully protected.

The following table gives particulars of primary and booster injections given during the year.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
1968	115	2
1967	243	55
1966	19	165
1965	10	5
1961-1964	9	148
Others under 16 ..	1	4
Totals ..	397	379

Diphtheria. It is now 13 years since a case of this disease was notified in the area and 15 years since the last death from diphtheria. It is most important, however, that all children are given protection in infancy and that a booster injection is given at the age of 4 years.

A school scheme for diphtheria/tetanus and diphtheria immunisation was carried out in all infants schools early in the year. Children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses as required. Details of the number of children immunised are set out in the following table.

School	Diphtheria/Tetanus			Diphtheria (T.A.F.)	Total
	1 Inj.	2 Injs.	Booster	Booster	
Craghead	—	10	18	—	28
South Stanley	2	8	26	2	38
South Moor R.C.	—	4	13	—	17
Greenland, South Moor ..	—	10	27	—	37
High Street, Stanley ..	—	3	12	1	16
Stanley R.C.	1	2	14	—	17
Beamish	—	1	4	—	5
East Stanley	1	4	2	—	7
Annfield Plain	—	7	12	—	19
Catchgate	—	10	18	—	28
Collierley, Dipton	2	5	5	—	12
Dipton R.C.	—	10	16	—	26
Burnopfield	—	—	2	—	2
Leazes	—	—	4	—	4
Pickering Nook	1	—	2	—	3
Flint Hill	—	2	3	—	5
Tanfield Lea	—	8	11	2	21
Totals ..	7	84	189	5	285

The following gives particulars of primary and booster injections given during the year.

<i>Year of Birth</i>				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
1968	..	..	..	115	2
1967	..	..	..	246	89
1966	..	..	..	20	175
1965	..	..	..	11	5
1961-1964	..	..	..	87	401
Others under 16	..	..	..	3	7
Totals ..				482	679

Smallpox. There were no cases of this disease notified during the year.

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations and revaccinations to children under 15 years carried out during the year.

<i>Age</i>				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Under 1 year	..	..	..	10	—
1 year	..	..	..	229	—
2-4 years	..	..	..	20	2
5-15 years	..	..	..	7	5
Totals ..				266	7

Poliomyelitis. Although it is now fourteen years since a case of poliomyelitis was notified in the area it is nevertheless important to continue vaccinating the young children to prevent any occurence of a poliomyelitis outbreak. Now that oral vaccine has made vaccination so easy, it should be possible to have all infants vaccinated.

A school scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination was carried out in all the infants schools early in the year. Children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses of oral vaccine as required. Details of the number of children vaccinated are as follows:

School	1 dose	2 doses	3 doses	Booster	Totals
Craghead	—	—	7	12	19
South Stanley	—	1	7	32	40
South Moor R.C.	—	2	3	12	17
Greenland, South Moor	—	3	7	30	40
High Street, Stanley	—	2	2	15	19
Stanley R.C.	1	2	1	15	19
Beamish	—	1	—	5	6
East Stanley	1	1	4	5	11
Annfield Plain	—	1	7	14	22
Catchgate	—	1	6	25	32
Collierley, Dipton	—	1	2	6	9
Dipton, R.C.	—	—	6	21	27
Burnopfield	—	—	—	2	2
Leazes	—	—	—	3	3
Pickering Nook	—	—	—	3	3
Flint Hill	—	2	1	2	5
Tanfield Lea	—	4	4	16	24
Totals ..	2	21	57	218	298

Food Poisoning. There were 11 cases of food poisoning notified during the year, 4 being confirmed. The infecting organism was *Sal. typhi-murium*.

Two school children were excluded from school and 1 food handler and a nurse were excluded from work.

Dysentery. During the year there were 135 cases notified in this area, 128 being confirmed, 54 of whom were school children. In addition, a further 5 cases were notified by hospitals outside the district. The infecting organism was *Shigella sonnei* and the illness was mild in type.

It was necessary to exclude 50 children from school and 6 foodhandlers and a nurse from work.

Tuberculosis. There were 2 deaths from this disease during the year.

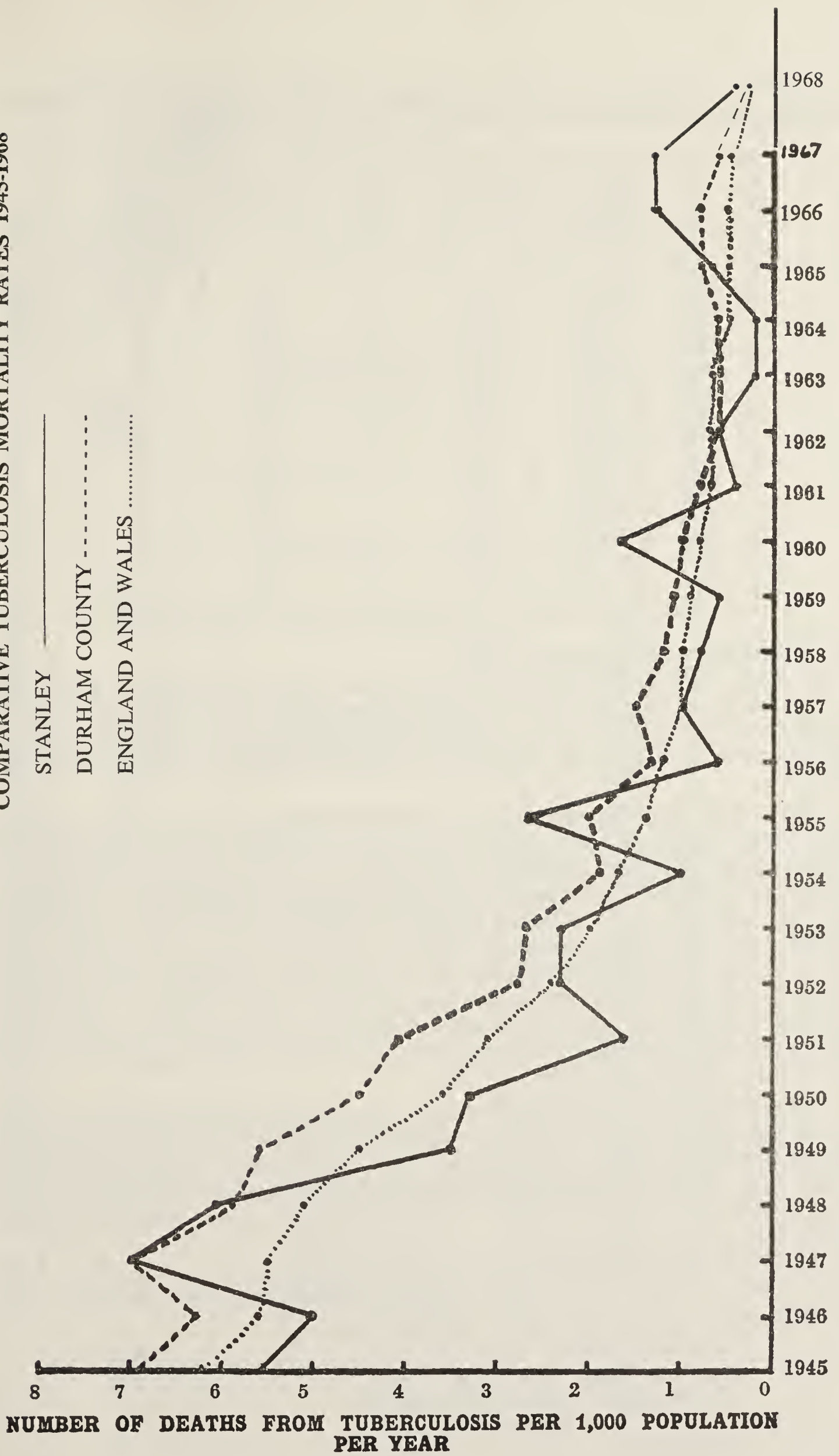
(a) Statistics

					<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of new cases notified during the year:							
Males	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Females		..	..	..	3	1	4
Totals					4	2	6
Number of deaths registered:							
Males	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Females		..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals					2	—	2
Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:							
Males	..	..	..	..	134	51	185
Females		..	..	..	88	41	129
Totals					222	92	314

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:

Age Period Years	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
	4		2		2		—	
Totals	6				2			

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES 1945-1968



Number and Rates per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths together with Sanatoria admissions over the last 15 years are as follows:

Year	No. of Notifica- tions	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Sanatoria Admissions
1954	67	1.4	5	.10	68
1955	38	0.8	13	.27	56
1956	39	0.8	3	.06	49
1957	43	0.9	5	.10	40
1958	28	0.6	4	.08	37
1959	26	0.5	3	.06	24
1960	32	0.7	8	.17	33
1961	30	0.6	2	.04	24
1962	22	0.5	3	.06	23
1963	24	0.5	1	.02	21
1964	24	0.5	1	.02	28
1965	16	0.4	3	.06	15
1966	16	0.4	6	.13	17
1967	16	0.4	6	.13	14
1968	6	0.1	2	.05	6

B. Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) Special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis have been continued at the Chest Clinic at South Moor Hospital. During the year 12 contacts were skin tested; all were found to be tuberculin negative and were vaccinated with B.C.G. In addition, 8 newborn babies were vaccinated with B.C.G.

(ii) The fifteenth annual vaccination of school children in the Urban District was carried out during the months of October and November. Children of 11 years and upwards were included in the scheme and the parents of 592 children consented to have their children given skin tests and, if necessary given B.C.G vaccine. Of these, 522 children were skin tested and 458 were found to be negative reactors. Three hundred and forty nine of the negative reactors were given B.C.G. (see details on page 33), 9 not being vaccinated for medical reasons. Twenty-six of the positive reactors (29) who had not previously received B.C.G. vaccination in earlier childhood were referred for x-ray of the chest and of the 24 children who attended it was found necessary to refer only one child to the Chest Clinic.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants was continued during the year. The test is included as part of the first medical examination at school and is carried out by the health visitor a week before it is read by the school medical officer at the time of the medical examination. Positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation and contacts of all tuberculous positive cases are investigated.

(iii) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Stanley from the 3rd to 6th September, 1968, when public sessions were held in the Scott Street car park.

The results of these visits are as follows:

Number X-rayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	756
Number Referred to Chest Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Tuberculosis—requiring treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
" supervision only	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Neoplasm	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOL CHILDREN—OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1968

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Test		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		(6) Number absent at time of Reading	(7) Negative Reactors not vaccinated for Medical reasons
		(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %		
Greencroft Secondary	115	107	93.04	13	12.15	88	82.24	5	1
Annfield Plain Secondary	94	88	93.62	3	3.41	77	87.50	5	3
Tanfield Secondary	130	117	90.00	5	4.27	103	88.03	4	5
Towneley Memorial R.C.	54	46	85.19	4	8.70	38	82.61	4	—
South Stanley Secondary	86	73	84.88	1	1.37	60	82.19	12	—
Dipton R.C.	14	11	78.51	—	—	9	81.82	2	—
Hare Law Day School	11	8	72.73	—	—	8	100.00	—	—
Shield Row Secondary	88	72	81.82	3	4.17	66	91.67	3	—
Totals	592	522	88.18	29	5.56	449	86.02	35	9

NOTES: Column 3 (b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.

The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1 ml. intradermally.

It will be noted that 5.56% of those given a Tuberculin Test were found to be positive as compared with 16.42% in 1967. 1.96% in 1966, 6.25% in 1965, 12.86% in 1964, 11.48% in 1963, 11.60% in 1962, 19.27% in 1961, 12.60% in 1960, 11.59% in 1959, 18.7% in 1958, 13.2% in 1957, 19.3% in 1955, 23.5% in 1954 and 35% in 1949.

37 Consents were received from children who had previously been vaccinated with B.C.G. All were given skin tests and found to be positive reactors.

(iv) Those needing sanatorium treatment are admitted to Maiden Law Hospital and the few who require thoracic surgery are transferred to Shotley Bridge General Hospital. During the year 6 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(v) There were 314 patients on the tuberculosis register—222 pulmonary and 92 non-pulmonary—at the end of the year as compared with 321 in 1967.

(vi) Requests for nursing requisites are forwarded by this Department to the County Health Department. Nursing requisites are stored in Durham City.

(vii) Two Council houses have been allocated to tuberculous cases during the year, a total of 256 having been rehoused since 1946.

(viii) All milk retailed in the area is produced from tuberculin tested herds or is subject to a pasteurising or sterilising process.

(f) OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

1. Care of the Aged

During the year a number of requests for hospital and hostel accommodation for aged persons who were in need of care and attention was received from family doctors and relatives. All cases were investigated and where necessary recommendation for hostel accommodation was forwarded to the County Medical Officer. It was not found necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948-51.

The number of applications for Council aged persons' bungalows was 304, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. Ninety-four families were rehoused in 43 new bungalows and 51 re-lets during the year.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service, run by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, continued during the year; 60 meals are delivered twice weekly to old people and most parts of the district are covered. At the end of the year there was a waiting list for this service.

The luncheon club continued to meet weekly, on Wednesdays, in the Church Hall, Leazes, Burnopfield. A two-course meal, with tea and biscuits, is provided to the members of the club who are present limited to 20 persons, priority being given to old people over 65 years of age who are living alone.

At the end of the year there was a waiting list of persons wishing to become members of this club.

Chiropody Service

Sessions continued to be held at the local chiropodist's premises in Station Road, Stanley, and at the Durham County Council Mobile Unit situated outside the Trinity Methodist Church, Catchgate. There is an increasing demand for this service by the old people of the district.

2. Physically Handicapped Persons

The Stanley and District Branch of the Durham County Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped continued to operate successfully. Meetings are held in the club house in Stanley and all handicapped persons are welcome.

The Council continued to carry out adaptations, on request, to a number of houses occupied by physically handicapped persons and the County Council shared the costs.

B. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

In 1948 the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme for dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts, with a total population of approximately 100,000, comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly, The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

(a) Clinics and Welfare Food Centres

The following clinics and welfare food centres are held throughout the area:

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE

Child Welfare	..	..	..	Tuesday afternoons
Ultra-Violet Lamp	..	..	..	Tuesday mornings
Hearing Tests	..	..	..	" "
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes				Wednesday afternoon
Ante-natal	..	..	..	Alternate Thursday mornings
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Tuesday

METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD

Child Welfare	}	..	..	Alternate Thursday afternoons
Ante-natal				
Hearing Tests	..	..	..	" " mornings
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Thursday

CHURCH HALL, CRAGHEAD

Child Welfare	..	..	..	Alternate Monday mornings
				" Tuesday "
Ante-natal	}	..	..	Alternate Monday mornings
Immunisation				
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes				Tuesday afternoons
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Alternate Tuesday mornings

JUBILEE HALL, DIPTON

Child Welfare	..	..	..	Alternate Thursday mornings
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	" " "

HIGH STREET, EAST STANLEY (Telephone: Stanley 2886)

Child Welfare	..	..	..	Wednesday
Mothercraft	..	..	..	Monday afternoon
Ultra-Violet Lamp	..	..	..	Wednesday—1.30 to 2 p.m.
				Alternate Fridays—1.30 to 2 p.m.
Family Planning	..	..	..	Wednesday—7 to 9 p.m.
Ante-natal	}			
Post-natal		..	..	Alternate Thursday mornings
Family Planning				
Hearing Tests	..	..	..	Alternate Friday afternoons
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Wednesday

COMMUNITY CENTRE, SOUTH STANLEY

Child Welfare	..	..	..	Alternate Monday afternoons
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes				Monday mornings
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Monday afternoons

EPWORTH METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, TANFIELD LEA

Child Welfare	}	..	..	Tuesday mornings
Ante-natal				
Hearing Tests	..	..	..	Alternate Tuesday afternoons
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	Tuesday mornings

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and immunisation have been carried out at Infant and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area and by general medical practitioners in their surgeries by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of 4 months leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against poliomyelitis, smallpox, diphtheria, and whooping cough are sent through the post to the parents. Further leaflets are sent regarding smallpox vaccination and diphtheria immunisation when a child reaches the age of 1 year. Assistant welfare medical officers and health visitors encourage mothers to take advantage of the facilities offered.

The following is a schedule of vaccination and immunisation in use in the County.

Age		Vaccine								
4 months		Triple (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) and poliomyelitis								(1st)
6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	(2nd)
12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	(3rd)
13	„	Measles								
14-24	„	Smallpox								
4 years		Diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis booster.								
		Smallpox revaccination								
11	„	B.C.G.								
15-19	„	Poliomyelitis and tetanus boosters.								
		Smallpox revaccination								

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1968

(a) Diphtheria		(a) Whooping Cough		(a) Tetanus		Smallpox		Poliomyelitis		B.C.G.
Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Vac.	Re-Vac.	Primary	Booster	
								3 Doses	4th	
482	679	397	379	503	711	266	7	557	445	449

(a) Either singly or in combination

School Clinic

The following gives particulars of sessions held at the School Clinic, High Street, East Stanley.

Medical Officer	..	..	Monday and Thursday mornings
Minor Ailments	..	..	Monday mornings and Thursday mornings
Dental Officer	..	..	Daily
Oculist	..	..	Alternate Fridays
Speech Therapist	..	..	Monday and Tuesday mornings and Wednesdays
Educational Psychologist	..	..	By arrangement

(b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services

(i) Domiciliary Nursing

Nine nurses made a total of 28,032 home visits during the year, 13,369 (48%) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years. In addition, 10,717 visits for injections only were made during the year. The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						Visits for Injections only
	0-5 years	5-65 years	65+ years	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	
New cases	24	496	414	640	276	—	18	—	—	—
Visits paid	264	14,399	13,369	19,689	6,118	—	1,827	—	398	10,717

(ii) *Midwifery*

During the year 671 live and still births were assigned to the Area, 536 (80%) occurred in hospital and 135 (20%) at home, 13 of the midwife-booked cases of the latter being delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were 12 stillborn births and 9 deaths in the first week of life.

Of the 8 County Midwives carrying out domiciliary midwifery in the district 5 own cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties. All are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. Approximately 63% of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia and 55% Pethidine.

(c) **Health Visitors' Service**

There are five Health Visitors in the Stanley Urban District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:

Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	7,522
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	131
General Health .. .. .	..	..	108
Mental Sub-normal .. .. .	..	..	171
Schools .. .. .	..	..	114
Aged People .. .. .	..	..	370
Total ..			<u>8,416</u>

The following is a summary of visits paid and time spent at welfare centres, clinics, schools, special schools and nursery schools:

Effective visits	8,416
Ineffective visits	925
Total number of visits	9,341
Time (as days) spent on visits	486
Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor	18
Time (as days) spent—	
(a) at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	468
(b) at Chest Clinics and Contact Sessions	98
(c) at School Head-to-Head Inspections	—
(d) at School Medical Inspections ..	4
(e) at Special Schools and Nursery Schools	2

(d) **County Ambulance Service**

The Urban District is served primarily by the County Ambulance Depot^t situated in East Street, East Stanley. The establishment of personnel and vehicles at this depot is as follows:

Depot Superintendent	1
Driver Attendants	17
Mechanic	1
Ambulances—Conventional	2
Ambulances—Dual Purpose	5

Operating under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham to which it is linked by direct telephone line the depot acts as a reception point for calls of the Service arising in the North West portion of the County. It provides a 24 hour emergency service for this area besides being available to provide transport for out-patients attending hospital for examination and treatment. All calls and bookings for ambulances are now made through the Central Control at Durham—Telephone Number Durham 4488.

A proportion of the vehicles are equipped with radio and this additional form of control is exercised from Durham.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by the Stanley Depot during the year as compared with previous years. While the bulk of the work relates to the transporting of patients residing in the Urban District a portion of it is concerned with patients living outside the area who have been conveyed as emergency cases from parts of the North-West area referred to above for which the Depot is responsible. To some small extent, also, the co-ordination of out-patient journeys on a County basis accounts for the inclusion of other non-residents of the Urban District.

Year	Journeys	Patients carried			Mileage
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
1962	7,230	5,059	19,173	24,232	187,166
1963	7,325	5,177	19,374	34,551	194,184
1964	7,628	4,808	21,721	26,529	213,769
1965	7,703	4,548	23,074	27,622	218,860
1966	7,854	4,216	21,970	26,186	215,116
1967	5,124	2,487	20,250	22,737	151,740
1968	5,105	2,182	20,241	22,423	151,356

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January, 1968 480 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 194 new cases during the year and of the total of 674 cases receiving the service, 660 were chronic sick (including aged and infirm), 1 maternity case, 1 tuberculous case, and there were 12 others. At the end of the year there were 517 cases in the area.

(f) Mental Health Services

Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children

A wing of the former I.D. Hospital at Villa Real, Consett, converted in 1953, has continued to be used for mentally sub-normal children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Twenty-five males up to the age of 16 years and 17 females under 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department has arranged from the outset provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils. A special bus collects pupils each morning and returns them to their homes each afternoon.

(g) Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation

Admission of those needing care and attention to local authority hostels is arranged directly with the County Health Department but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctors to the local health department.

A purpose built hostel, including frail ambulant wing, was opened in Burnopfield in December, the first residents being admitted on 3rd December. By the end of the year 27 of the 45 beds were occupied.

The following shews the admissions from this area to residential accommodation in the County.

	<i>Hostel</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Stanfield House, Stanley	—	1
Glenroyd House, Consett	1	—
Lynwood House, Lanchester	—	1
Glenclyffe, Seaton Carew (Short-stay)	—	1
Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester (Part III Accommodation)	3	3
Derwentdale House, Ryton	2	1
Winton House, Winlaton	1	—
Weardale House, Stanhope	1	—
Syke House, Burnopfield	—	2
						Totals	8	9

C. HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this area.

Maiden Law Hospital

The present allocation of beds at this hospital is as follows.

Physical Medicine	..	..	..	12
Chest	..	..	..	102
				<hr/>
Total	..			114

Lee Hill Hospital

This Hospital, with a complement of 301 beds (56 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:

Psychiatric	..	..	..	44
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	201
Part III Accommodation		..	..	56
				<hr/>
Total	..			301

Shotley Bridge General Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all specialties exist at this hospital. The 536 beds are allocated as follows:

Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	104
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	100
Gynaecological	..	..	..	..	..	42
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	..	78
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	..	2
Thoracic Surgery		..	..	..	..	108
Urology	..	..	..	..	..	52
Plastic Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	46
Cardiology	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total						536

Richard Murray Hospital

There were 40 beds at this hospital which are allocated as follows:

Maternity	..	..	..	..	28
Special Care Baby Cots		..	..	..	12

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Patients in the area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to Highfield Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

South Moor Hospital

The 38 beds are allocated as follows:

Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	22
General Surgery	..	..	..	..	16

Out patients' facilities for Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, etc., also exist at this hospital.

Chest Clinic

The following sessions operate in the Chest Clinic which is situated in the grounds of the South Moor Hospital:

Monday mornings, 9.15 a.m. each week	..	Females.
Monday afternoons, 2 p.m. each week	..	Contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis.
Tuesday mornings, 10 a.m.	..	Special Cases.
Thursday mornings, 9.15 a.m. each week	..	Males
Thursday afternoons, 2 p.m. each week	..	Children up to 16 years of age and B.C.G. vaccination.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by clinics outside the area as follows:

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne—
(Telephone Newcastle 33320)—

Males and Females:

Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Males 6 p.m.).
Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Executive Council Service

There are 17 general medical practitioners, 3 dentists, 5 ophthalmic opticians (who test sight), and 11 chemists operating in the Urban District.

APPENDIX A
TREND OF VITAL STATISTICS DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS

Year	Popu- lation	Deaths	Death Rates	Live Births	Birth Rates	Infan- tile Deaths	Infant Death Rates	Peri- natal Deaths	Peri- natal Death Rates	Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified								Tuber- culosis	
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dy- sen- tery	En- teric	Food Poi- son	Pul.	N. Pul.
1944	45,660	543	11.89	950	20.80	54	57.00	—	—	712	88	15	145	—	10	2	—	39	14
1945	46,440	574	12.36	862	18.50	47	54.30	—	—	241	80	241	194	—	11	2	—	33	12
1946	48,110	573	11.90	975	20.27	48	49.00	—	—	619	50	619	101	1	—	18	9	56	11
1947	48,510	631	13.00	1,108	22.84	54	48.73	—	—	268	71	268	61	28	6	3	1	61	22
1948	48,920	609	12.45	926	18.93	44	47.51	—	—	788	181	788	40	6	4	2	1	77	14
1949	48,890	555	11.35	880	18.00	30	34.10	—	—	656	240	115	31	2	33	3	9	57	16
1950	48,480	561	11.57	769	15.86	26	33.80	—	—	379	107	391	23	3	391	—	20	53	11
1951	48,110	559	11.62	788	16.37	31	39.34	—	—	802	104	214	17	—	111	2	16	82	14
1952	48,080	566	11.77	819	17.03	33	40.29	—	—	849	141	179	10	10	22	—	13	49	14
1953	48,060	505	10.51	791	16.46	27	34.13	—	—	205	61	297	3	—	321	2	64	52	6
1954	48,020	544	11.57	728	15.16	19	26.10	—	—	435	47	126	1	2	41	—	17	58	9
1955	47,900	557	11.63	683	14.26	13	19.03	—	—	308	44	182	2	—	295	—	34	33	5
1956	47,860	577	12.05	773	16.15	21	27.10	40.40	—	76	174	282	1	—	122	—	62	31	8
1957	47,840	577	12.06	770	16.09	22	28.57	54.09	—	1,457	145	200	—	—	120	—	6	35	8
1958	47,760	535	11.20	786	16.46	16	20.36	45.57	—	566	64	38	1	—	89	—	3	22	6
1959	47,680	566	11.87	750	15.73	17	22.67	26.35	—	252	20	91	—	—	64	—	7	22	4
1960	47,570	619	13.01	760	15.98	22	28.95	49.87	—	330	9	85	—	—	91	—	2	29	3
1961	46,500	545	11.72	728	15.66	21	28.85	31.08	—	662	13	62	—	—	15	—	7	26	4
1962	46,480	575	12.37	749	16.11	18	24.03	33.94	—	35	4	11	—	—	3	—	6	16	6
1963	46,630	546	11.78	694	14.97	23	33.14	51.75	—	1,008	29	18	—	—	22	—	12	16	8
1964	45,610	513	11.25	708	15.52	16	22.60	38.67	—	53	39	21	—	—	89	—	36	13	11
1965	45,210	568	12.54	742	16.41	13	17.52	30.34	—	484	28	22	—	—	52	—	12	12	4
1966	44,860	567	12.64	721	16.07	15	20.80	24.59	—	363	61	1	—	—	44	—	1	14	2
1967	44,690	509	11.40	674	15.10	16	24.00	36.00	—	254	23	11	—	—	138	—	7	12	4
1968	44,380	538	12.1	659	14.8	16	24.	31.	—	802	16	—	—	—	135	—	11	4	2

APPENDIX B
ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
UNDER AGE GROUPS FOR 1968

	Under 1 year		1		2		3		4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 and Over		Total	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	9	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	31	31	108	108	128	128	120	120	116	116	278	278	12	12	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	802	802	802
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	11	4	4
Dysentery	6	5	5	3	10	9	6	6	6	5	41	41	10	10	16	16	27	26	3	3	5	4	135	128
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	7	4	4	41	41	33	33	17	17	10	10	1	1	1	1	116	116
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	39	38	113	111	142	141	134	134	129	128	370	370	57	56	47	45	41	36	5	4	6	5	1083	1068

N.—Notified. C.—Confirmed.

APPENDIX C

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. **Inspections.** For the purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	118	150	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	17	17	—	—
Totals ..	149	185	5	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	5	—	5	—

APPENDIX D

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Totals
Number killed (if known) ..	310	—	—	—	—	—	310
Number inspected	310	—	—	—	—	—	310
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	210	—	—	—	—	—	210
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	68	—	—	—	—	—	68
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX E

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

				<i>Type of Property</i>	
				<i>Non- Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1.	(a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ..		344	19
	(b)	Number infested by: rats		267	18
		mice		77	1
2.	(a)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification		30	1
	(b)	Number infested by: rats		27	—
		mice		3	—

APPENDIX F

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following table gives the daily and monthly average concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide in micro-grammes per cubic metre.

Month	Stanley		South Stanley		South Moor		Annfield Plain	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ..	157	56	67	48	285	118	103	49
February ..	214	107	185	81	326	163	202	80
March ..	116	70	86	56	220	140	68	36
April ..	119	73	159	89	188	146	66	35
May ..	99	77	163	98	132	125	69	55
June ..	74	71	96	50	98	101	48	46
July ..	34	103	70	81	79	94	18	46
August ..	38	69	65	91	77	91	18	48
September	61	97	102	54	94	72	35	49
October ..	66	79	130	97	117	66	25	48
November	107	121	162	110	171	111	65	101
December	168	127	221	99	225	94	92	90
Monthly Average	104	88	125	79	157	111	67	57

APPENDIX G

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	—	43	—
Retail shops	2	219	2
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	2	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	31	1
Fuel storage depots ..	—	—	—
Totals ..	3	295	3

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES: 341

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Contraventions	No.	Section	Contraventions	No.
4	Cleanliness	2	10	Washing facilities	2
5	Overcrowding	—	12	Clothing accommodation ..	1
6	Temperature	4	16	Floors, passages and stairs ..	5
7	Ventilation	—	24	First-aid, General provisions	2
8	Lighting	1	—	Others	9
9	Sanitary conveniences	3			

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS: 29

(C) ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery	—	2	—	—	—
Falls of persons ..	2	3	1	1	—
Striking against object	—	2	—	—	—
Handling goods ..	—	4	—	—	—
Use of hand tools ..	—	2	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

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